

Saturday, December 15, 1860.

We shall on Monday next issue this paper in the morning, instead of the afternoon.

To the People of the United States.

## A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER, throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate

Friday, the 14th day of January, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger—panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land—our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread—indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our Fathers? His Omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitential sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded.

Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed, in former days, among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come. An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Dec. 14, 1860.

## THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. CASS.

Gen. Cass yesterday tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State, in consequence of the determination of the President not to send the reinforcements essential, in the opinion of all military authorities, to the security of Fort Moultrie.

This step on the part of Gen. Cass, considering his great age and constitutional infirmity of character, will produce a profound impression upon the country.

He was not willing to destroy his present reputation, and mar the name which he will bear in history, by a longer connection with an Administration which had finally determined to yield a public fort to nullification, or what is the same thing, to leave it without adequate defence.

Gen. Cass first came into the Cabinet, upon the break-up of the first Cabinet of Gen. Jackson, upon this very question of nullification, and it is not to be doubted that his opinions have always been upon that question, in accord with those of the old Roman. He has been overborne in council by the malign influence which has, so far, kept possession of Mr. Buchanan, and may do so to the end.

If anything could startle Mr. Buchanan into a perception of the truth, it is this decisive act of a man, habitually a courtier, but still a patriot, and conservative of his fame, present and future. The President knows well, that his late Secretary of State did not resign, except under a pressure which he felt it to be impossible to resist. And it is this which may, even now, produce a reversal of that Executive decision which has produced such wide-spread sorrow and indignation.

There is not a moment longer to be lost, unless Mr. Buchanan wishes to go down to posterity with a name linked with that of Benedict Arnold. The abandonment of Fort Moultrie is not a whit less criminal, than the attempted betrayal of West Point, and it will be worse in this, that the revolutionary treason was that of a subordinate General, while the treason now impending over us is that of the constitutional Commander-in-chief of our armies and navies. We implore the President to pause before he takes the last fatal and irretrievable step.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, concludes a letter with the following sensible advice:

"If we must fight, in the name of all that is sacred, let us fight our common enemy, and not fight each other. In my opinion, our people should send their wisest and best men to the Convention, without regard to party distinctions, and should instruct much to their good judgment and sound discretion when they meet. They may then have new lights before them, which we do not now have, and they should be left free to act upon them."

MAINE.—Among the gentlemen named by their friends for the Senatorship, about to be vacated by the election of Mr. Hamlin to the Vice Presidency, are, the present Governor, Lot M. Morrill, the late Governor, Joseph H. Williams, the Governor elect, Israel Washburn, Jr., and the chairman of the Naval Committee of the United States House of Representatives, Freeman H. Moore.

Ex-Governor Wise of Virginia opposes secession, but urges war inside of the Union.

NAVAL.—Commodore B. F. Sands has been detached from the Bureau of Construction. Lieutenant J. S. Kennard has been ordered to the Observatory at Washington.

## THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

As some misapprehension exists as to what was actually done in this committee on Thursday, we now state it in full.

The resolution of Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, was as follows:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are not without cause, and that just concessions and additional and more specific and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests, as recognized by the Constitution, as will or should allay them, are indispensable to the perpetuation of the Union."

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, offered the following substitute, which was accepted by Mr. Rust:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontents among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted, and that, whether such discontents and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their peculiar rights and interests, as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuation of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted."

And it was this substitute of Mr. Dunn, and not the original resolution of Mr. Rust, which was agreed to by the committee.

## A SECEDING MANIFESTO.

At a caucus, during the evening of day before yesterday, of members of Congress from the far South, the following manifesto was agreed upon and signed:

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1860.

"To Our Constituents: The argument is exhausted. All hope of relief in the Union, through the agency of committees, congressional legislation, or constitutional amendments, is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be deceived by appearances or the pretence of new guarantees. The Republicans are resolute in the purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. In our judgment, the honor, safety, and independence of the Southern people are to be found only in a Southern Confederacy—the inevitable result of primary aim of each slaveholding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and hostile Union."

Signed by J. L. Pugh, David C. Leighton, Sydney Moore, J. L. M. Curry, J. A. Stallworth, Alfred Iverson, J. W. H. Underwood, L. J. Garrett, James Jackson, (Senator Toombs is not in Washington, but would sign.) John J. Jones, Martin J. Crawford, and George S. Hawkins. It is understood that Mr. Yulee will sign it. T. C. Hindman, A. G. Brown, Wm. Barksdale, O. R. Singleton, Reuben Davis of Mississippi, Burton Craige, Thomas Ruffin, J. P. Benjamin, John M. Landrum, Mr. Sledge will also sign it. Senators Wigfall and Hemphill will also sign it.

So far as signatures go, this manifesto is far from formidable.

From Alabama, it has not the names of Messrs. Houston and Cobb of the House, or of Mr. Fitzpatrick of the Senate.

Of the House members from Georgia, only a bare majority sign it.

Of the Arkansas delegation, only one signs it, and the statement that the Senators from that State approve it, does not command general credit.

Of the four House members from Louisiana, only one signs it.

Outside of the cotton States proper, only two gentlemen from North Carolina sign this manifesto.

It appears, from a letter of Mr. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, that the fact of the signing of this manifesto was immediately communicated to the committee of thirty-three, which was in session at the same time, and that it was under the urgency of this communication, and with a view to satisfy the excited portion of the public that some measures of adjustment might be adopted, that the resolution of Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, modified by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, was passed.

## THE TEN MILLION TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Treasury relief bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress, authorizes the issue of Treasury notes for such sums as the public exigencies require, but not to exceed, at any time, ten million dollars, of denominations not less than fifty dollars; such notes shall be paid or redeemed after the expiration of one year from date of the issue, to bear such interest as shall be expressed thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, provided, that after the maturity of any of said notes, the interest shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice of a readiness to redeem or pay the same, which may at any time be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, in one or more newspapers at the seat of Government—redemption payment to be made to the lawful holders upon presentation, at the Treasury, and to include the principal and interest for which the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to cause such portion of the Treasury notes as may be deemed expedient to be issued in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors, or other persons lawfully entitled to payment, who may choose to receive such notes in payment at par.

The Secretary is also authorized, with the approval of the President, to issue notes at such rate of interest as may be offered by the lowest responsible bidder, who may take the notes at par, after public advertisement to propose to issue such notes at par to those who may offer to take the same at the lowest rates of interest.

But in deciding upon these bids, no fraction shall be considered which may be less than one quarter per centum per annum. The notes to be transferable, by assignment, by the person to whose order the same are made payable, and be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties or taxes for public lands, and all debts of any character due at the time such notes may be offered in payment.

The Secretary is further authorized to purchase the notes at par, for amount of principal and interest due at the time of purchase, and so much of any unappropriated money in the Treasury as may be necessary for that purpose is appropriated to pay the principal and interest. The power to issue and reissue Treasury notes shall cease on the 1st of January, 1863.

The usual provisions are made for punishing counterfeiting. All moneys hereafter contracted for under the Treasury and loan act of June last shall be used in the redemption of the Treasury notes now outstanding, and those to be issued under this act, and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid, and received for public dues, and for no other purpose.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

## ADDITIONAL PER STEAMER EUROPA.

The steamer Europa, at Halifax, from Liverpool, is said to bring \$530,000 in specie, consigned to Boston. We subjoin some additional news received by her:

The United States China squadron was thus distributed at last advices: The John Adams was at Foo-Choo, and the steamer Hartford and gunboat Saginaw were at Shanghai.

Great Britain.—The Empress Eugenie was visiting Manchester, where her reception was cordial. The town council had presented her an address. Her proposed visit to Liverpool had been abandoned.

The insurance company in which defalcations to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling had been discovered, is the British Empire. The system adopted was the same as Pullinger's—a falsified pass book—the delinquent being Mr. English, late secretary of the company.

Financial Affairs.—The reduction by the Bank of England of its rate of discount from six to five per cent. had no effect on the funds. The demand for money on the following day was very active, both at the bank and in the open market. The rate for the best bills in the street was 4½ to 5 per cent. The American advices caused considerable anxiety. Seventy thousand sovereigns were drawn from the bank on Friday, as well as £30,000 sterling in bar gold, for shipment per Europa. A large amount is reported withdrawn from the Liverpool branch. These movements affected the funds, and caused a decline on Friday.

The Times' city article says the panic has reached a stage resembling something of the worst days of 1857, but the leading commercial people seemed to be aware of its utter groundlessness, so that the alarm was by no means equal to the agitation. Although the heavy character of our grain importations and the prospect of some temporary confusion in the commerce and finance of the United States from political panic, preclude the possibility of an early abundance in the supply of money, there is every reason for confidence that the market will, for the next few months, be free from pressure or violent fluctuations.

France.—The legislative concessions just granted were being generally canvassed by the press. The liberal journals regarded them favorably. Reports had been current that the meeting of the Corps Legislatif was to be hastened, but the Pays says the meeting will not take place before the usual time. The Senate, however, will meet earlier, in order to regulate the execution of the recent imperial decree.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes 70 f. 35 c. The French troops in Syria were taking up winter quarters. Italy.—The advanced Piedmontese posts were 1,500 metres from the mole and forts of Gaeta on the 19th. They were placing mortars in line to open fire, and three out of five batteries constructing were ready. The besieged kept up a fire to impede the construction of the batteries, but ineffectually. Typhus fever prevailed in the garrison, which was too crowded, numbering 18,000.

A state of siege was established in the Abruzzi. All persons bearing arms without permission, exciting the peasantry, or insulting the national flag, are to be shot. Cavour's reply to the recent Prussian dispatch, in which Sardinian policy was censured, is published. Cavour insists that the question of the Umbrian Marches and the Two Sicilies is purely Italian, in no way affecting the rights of other Powers. He points out that Sardinia is the only conservative power in Italy capable of overpowering the really revolutionary spirit, but warmly appeals for European sympathy instead of rebuke.

The Bishop of Loretto had excommunicated the clergy of Santa Carta for receiving Victor Emanuel.

A commercial convention had been ratified between Sardinia and the Hanse towns.

Austria.—Serious disturbances, with loss of life, are reported at Debreczin and Eperies, in Hungary, on the 26th.

The Paris correspondents say that no Government has made any overture to Austria respecting the cession or purchase of Venice.

Prussia.—M. Steiber, director of police, has been dismissed.

## FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Fort Kearney, Dec. 14.—The San Francisco papers of the 1st instant report business at that place, there being no immediate call for goods, and the trade being disposed to wait further news. Prices are unfavorably affected by the panic news from the Atlantic States, though without transactions, the changes of quotations must be a matter of conjecture. If the importers find it necessary to force sales, a general decline will result; but in any event the late inactive condition of the market is not likely to find relief. Grain and breadstuffs are nominally unchanged. Export orders are checked, but so recently as to have yet produced no effect upon prices.

The Lyceum Theatre building, at the corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco, was destroyed, except the lower story, by fire, on the 28th. Loss, about \$20,000.

Thanksgiving day was very generally observed on the 29th. All the churches were well attended, and the sermons delivered dwelt largely on the condition of the Union, and pronounced its dissolution impossible.

The advices from Oregon bring but little news. The Portland Advertiser says, that next spring an expedition against the Indians who massacred the Myers emigrant party will be undertaken. One object is, to recover four or five young girls, believed to be still alive, and held for ransom.

There are some symptoms of a general alliance of all the Indian tribes on or near the eastern boundary of Oregon, to depredate and wage war upon the whites.

The Prussian Minister had not succeeded in making a treaty with the Japanese.

Peruvian arrivals received at San Francisco state that Congress had granted extraordinary powers to the President for prosecuting the war on Bolivia. General Castilla would raise 30,000 men. The general impression, according to Lima letters, was, that the Peruvians would be whipped.

## REPORTS FROM CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte, Dec. 13.—The rumor that prevailed yesterday that the banks had resumed is contradicted. It is expected that within a month after secession, matters will settle down and business brighten.

The Mercury of this morning publishes an account of the operations going on at harbor forts. The garrisons are evidently in dread of an attack, and are preparing night and day for a desperate resistance in such event. But there is no disposition here to molest the forts, unless the State orders it. The people feel friendly towards the Federal officers commanding there, but they regard the possession of the forts as essential to independence, and would consider any reinforcements a threat of coercion.

## THE LYNCH LAW AFFAIR.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 13.—A letter from Friar's Point, Miss., says that the vigilance committee had hung several carpenters for inciting slaves to rebellion. Other Northerners had been shipped.

## MARINE NEWS.

Norfolk, Dec. 14.—In Hampton Roads, barque Parthian, from Liverpool, bound to City Point; ship Amos Lawrence, one hundred days from California.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Boston, Dec. 13.—Daniel Hackett, charged with the killing of Henry Gillon, at Lowell, Mass., has been convicted of manslaughter.

STEAMERS DISCONTINUED.

Boston, Dec. 13.—The Charleston line of steamers has been discontinued for the present.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORTH STAR.

New York, Dec. 14.—The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, speaks in the Senate on Monday next, on the present crisis.

Paymaster John S. Cunningham has been ordered to the United States sloop of war Macedonia.

It is generally reported that Judge Douglas's speech next week will be of a coercive character against secession.

Perham's people's Pacific railroad bill, embracing three routes, has been referred to the House special committee on that subject.

It is stated that ex-Governor Dickinson, of New York, will be nominated for the position of Secretary of State.

The publication of the manifesto of the Southern members has produced a depressing effect among the conservatives, who say they are now satisfied that the former are opposed to any political compromise or accommodation whatever.

There is but little, if any, confidence reposed in the assurances that South Carolina will not resist the Federal authorities during the administration of President Buchanan. They are mere promises to quiet apprehensions in official quarters.

Lieutenant General Scott has expressed the opinion that additional forces should be sent to South Carolina for the protection of the public property. The President, however, is still opposed to such an increase, for prudential reasons, being apprehensive that it would but augment the present excitement.

A paper was in circulation in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, signed by a large number of extreme Southern members, together with several members from the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, stating that, in their opinion, there is no hope of reconciliation or adjustment, and urging the Southern States to put themselves in readiness for immediate secession.

There was an understanding among the select committee of thirty-three, yesterday, that their proceedings, excepting as to results, shall be regarded as private, and therefore not to be revealed for publication. It is known, however, that several propositions looking to political reconciliation were presented and read, but not acted upon. Several gentlemen made speeches, and opinions were interchanged. The prospect of a reconciliation was about the same as it was on Thursday. It was in order to afford time for consideration that the adjournment until Monday took place.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—The unexpected demise of a young and talented clergyman, Rev. Wentworth L. Childs, for several years the pastor of "St. Alban's" parish, Montgomery county, Maryland, has taken place in this city. He was the son of E. L. Childs, Esq., one of the principal clerks of the Post Office Department, at whose residence he died.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE MONUMENT.—The Jefferson Society of the University of Virginia have contributed a block of marble to the Washington Monument, with the name of their society cut upon it, and dated January 7th, 1860. A contribution of twenty dollars from Granville, Ohio, and another from St. Louis, Missouri, of fifty-four dollars and fifty cents, have been received.

AN OLD WORKMAN.—Pringle Slight, who lately died in this city, had been employed as a carpenter on the Capitol since 1816.

Dr. S. A. H. McKim, President of the Washington Temperance Association, will deliver an address to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, at the old Trinity Church, on Fifth street. Regular meetings of the Association are held every Sunday afternoon.

ACCIDENT.—Wm. Moran, Esq., of Philadelphia, intending to proceed to Washington, attempted to get on the platform of the car whilst the train was going at a dangerous speed, and unfortunately missed his footing, and was thrown against the wheels. One of his hands was badly hurt, and his side was also considerably injured. Mr. Moran was removed to his residence, in the vicinity. His many friends will be glad to learn that his injuries are not immediately dangerous.

A TELEGRAPH CABLE was laid successfully across the Mississippi river at Vicksburg, Miss., on Friday last.

Montgomery, county Ala., has a population of 36,060, of whom 23,752 are slaves.

JUST ONE ITEM.—A tax of \$300,000. The Vicksburg Whig states that the Post Office receipts in the State of Mississippi, amount to \$101,549. The expenditures are \$371,001, leaving a deficit of \$269,452. This sum will have to be raised, when the State secedes, by direct taxation of the people. A tax of \$300,000 for just one item, which cannot be avoided! Let these facts be considered by the people before they take the final step.

There are published in the United States about two hundred religious papers, and their circulation is reckoned by the hundred thousands. The service they render in the moral education of the people is beyond calculation.

A religious persecution has broken out in Spain. A Protestant Spaniard has been arrested, and documents being found upon him implicating many of his countrymen as favoring the Protestant movements in that country, several of them have been arrested, and others have fled into the interior and to Gibraltar. The laws of Spain against Protestants are very severe, but have not lately been enforced.

The Union Wide Awakes of New York city are making arrangements to attend the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. Entirely new equipments have been ordered, and a steamer will be chartered for the trip, for the purpose of affording the members and invited guests board and lodging during their stay in the Federal city. The company numbers 200 men.

The census of Cincinnati has been retaken by Mr. C. S. Williams, under the direction of the municipal authorities. His enumeration brings the population up to 171,293, about 10,000 more than the figures of the Government census.

THE MURDER OF MRS. SHANKS IN NEW YORK.—The inquest was resumed on Thursday, in the presence of a numerous and excited crowd of spectators, including many of the relatives of the prisoner and deceased. The prisoner talked freely, and expressed no doubt that he would soon be released from custody. A gentleman just before the proceedings commenced suggested to him that, if he committed the murder, he had better confess it; to which he replied: "Oh, no; what good would that do? Rogers confessed, but he was hanged after all." Another person intimated that he might plead insanity, if he chose—to which he quickly responded: "Oh, that be damned." Several witnesses testified, in effect, to the facts already known. A colored woman, Rebecca Dowton, swore she saw a young man in the store, on Wednesday morning, that looked like the prisoner, and of this person Mrs. Shanks said she was afraid. The verdict of the jury was, that the prisoner be fully committed for trial.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT TO BE INVITED TO VISIT ENGLAND.—It is stated that through the exertions of Mr. Bellow, the artist, late of New York, who has recently returned to London, that it is extremely probable that the London volunteers will be by the next steamer an invitation to the 7th Regiment to pay a visit to England. Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, who is captain of a crack London volunteer corps, and several other literary and military celebrities, are very enthusiastic in relation to the matter, and have interested many leading citizens of London, by whom it is proposed to raise a fund of £25,000 to defray the expenses.

MAKING LAWYERS FAST.—There were twenty-eight young men admitted to practice in one of the courts of Brooklyn, New York, on Friday last.

GAS FOR THE SOUND STEAMERS.—A new method of lighting the Sound steamboats, from large reservoirs of gas, to be placed on the upper deck, the latter being filled at either terminal of the route, is soon to be put in operation. Four iron reservoirs, capable of holding eighteen thousand feet of gas, are to be secured on the hurricane deck, and it is thought that, in case of emergency, these buoyant tanks may prove very efficient as life preservers.—N. Y. Tribune.

SALE OF COLORED PERSONS UNDER THE VAGRANT ACT.—On Wednesday last, three negroes were sold at the court-house door, Townsonton, Maryland, under the vagrant law, to serve for one year. They were bought as follows: Henry Sales, by Elijah M. Bosley, for \$40; Fanny Husey, by P. D. Burgan, for \$30; Margaret Hughes, by F. I. Wheeler, for \$25.

The total vote of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, at the late election, was not over 300,000. They are the States that desire to "secede." Pennsylvania alone polled 476,710 votes.

THE public are invited to attend the special Prayer Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association on Monday, December 17th, commencing at half past nine o'clock A. M., and at seven o'clock P. M. The special object of this meeting is to invoke Divine blessing on our country in its present condition. Let every one attend. By order of the Association. dec 15—2t

## FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninth street, will be reopened for public worship to-morrow, and there will be three services, 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 7 p. m.

The Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, will preach in the morning and evening, assisted by Rev. Wm. McLain, D. D., Rev. R. G. Gurley, D. D., Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, D. D., Chaplain to the House of Representatives, and the pastor of the Church.

In the afternoon, Rev. Dr. Samson, President of Columbia College, will preach, and be assisted in the services by Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, Rev. Mason Noble, R. v. Dr. Sunderland, and Rev. V. D. Collins.

## Fine Old Whisky.

10 BARRELS FINE OLD RYE WHISKY. 10 barrels superior old Bourbon do. 5 barrels Gibson's XXXX old rye do. 10 do. do. XXX do. do. 20 do. do. XX do. do. 40 do. do. X do. do. 50 do. medium Rye and Bourbon do. 100 dozen old Cabinet, Rye, and Bourbon Whisky.

25 five gallon demijohns very superior old Whisky.

In store, and for sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Bank of Washington. dec 15

## Champagne Wines and Brandy.

25 BASKETS HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE. 25 baskets of the celebrated Cluquet Wine. 12 dozen fine old Champagne Brandy. 12 dozen fine old London Duck Brandy. 8 quarter casks very fine delicate Pale Sherry, imported direct by us.

In store, and for sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite the Bank of Washington. dec 15

## NEW MESS MACKEREL, &amp;c., &amp;c.

5 Barrels New No. 1 Mess Mackerel. 20 barrels Large New No. 1 Mackerel. 100 Halves, Quarters, and Eighths Barrels New Mess and No. 1 Mackerel. 5,000 pounds Large Fat Codfish. 5 tierces No. 1 Salmon. 25 kile No. 1 Salmon. 50 boxes Scaled Herrings. 200 barrels No. 1 H. John's Alewives. 200 barrels No. 1 Gibbed Herring.

For sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite Bank of Washington. dec 15

## CANDLES AND OIL.

20 cases Paraffine Candles. 20 boxes Sperm Candles. 50 boxes Adamantine Candles. 50 boxes Hotel Candles. 1 cask Coal Oil, for burning.

Lard, Whale and Sperm Oil. Just received, and for sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite Bank of Washington. dec 15

## NOTICE.

SPALDING'S SPALDING'S PREPARED PREPARED

Only 15 cents per bottle, at BONTZ & GRIF-FITH'S, No. 369 Seventh street, between 1 and K streets.

Warranted the Genuine Spalding Glue. dec 15—eod 1m

## Massachusetts Clear Mess Pork

For sale low by BROWNING & KEATING, 353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

## VERY SUPERIOR WINES AND LIQUORS.

WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL & CO., successors to John H. Butman, No. 283 Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, have just received a very choice selection of Wines and Liquors from the first importing houses of the country, all of which may be implicitly relied on as genuine. Among which we name:

Old Reserve Madeira, vintage 1844. Old L. P. Madeira, very fine. Sherry Wines of every grade. Catawba Wine, pure Port Wine. Otard, Dupuy, & Co., Cognac. London Dock, and other favorite brands.

CHAMPAGNE—Vin Imperial, Green Seal. Cabinet, G. H. Mumm's. Heidsieck & Co., Charles Heidsieck. Cuvée, Amulio, Maraschino. Pusch, Essence, Kirsch, Wasser, Arrac. Apple Brandy, Peach Brandy. Wild Cherry Brandy, Blackberry Brandy.